where $\omega_{n,i}$ is the i-th line spectrum pairs (LSP) of the n-th frame and $\omega_{dc,i}$ is the empirical mean value of the i-th LSP over a training database. The variable c is a forgetting factor set to 0.9, and p is the LPC analysis order of 10.

Please replace paragraph **[0017]** as follows:

[0017] Fig. 2 shows an exemplary block diagram of a frame erasure concealment system in accordance with the present invention. The frame erasure concealment device 300 includes adaptive codebook I 305, adaptive codebook II 310, amplifiers 315-330, summers 340, 345, synthesis filters 350, 355 and mean squared error block 360.

Please replace paragraph **[0025]** as follows:

[0025] The summer 340 then adds the amplified adaptive codebook vector, $g_p\, v(n)$, and the amplified fixed codebook vector, $g_c\, c(n)$, to generate an excitation signal u(n). The excitation signal u(n) is then transmitted to the synthesis filter 350. Additionally, the excitation signal u(n) is stored in the buffer along feedback path 1. The buffered information will be used to find the contribution of the adaptive codebook I 305 at the next analysis frame.

Please replace paragraph **[0036]** as follows:

[0036] Fig. 3d shows a speech pattern that is recreated from the original speech pattern by using the extrapolation method, shown in Fig. 3a, transmitted across a lossy channel that includes the bursty frame erasure, shown in Fig. 3c. As shown, during the time period when the frame erasure occurs, the extrapolation method continues decreasing the gain values of the erased frames until a good frame is detected. Consequently, the decoded speech for the erased frames and a couple of subsequent frames has a high level of magnitude distortion as shown in Fig. 3d.